



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

INDEX ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL STATUTES TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS. By SCOTT and BEAMAN. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office. 1908. pp. v. 1373.

This ponderous volume has been issued by the Federal government primarily as an aid to our national legislators. In so far as its purpose is to assist the Federal law-makers in their search for the law, the book seems of true value and likely to become indispensable.

Thirteen hundred pages are devoted to a complete and comprehensive index of all the statute law of a public or general nature, contained in the United States Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large. Fifty pages are given over to tables of repeals and amendments to the Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large. The work is concluded with a seven page table of the popular names of the Federal statutes, alphabetically arranged, showing their proper citations,—e. g., "Dingley Act (Tariff) July 24, 1897, 30 St. L. 151," "Spooner Act (Isthmial Canal) June 28, 1902, 32 St. L. 481."

The necessity for a thorough index of our national laws is apparent from the history of the Federal statutory system. From 1789 to 1845 the laws were published annually. There was no attempt at an official compilation, although in 1827 there appeared a volume of all the laws of a public nature, edited "under the inspection of" Mr. Justice Story. As the bulk of Federal legislation rapidly increased, Congress authorized the publication of the "Statutes at Large," the eight volumes of which were brought out in 1845. The first six volumes contained all laws, other than private acts indexed and arranged according to sessions, the seventh, the treaties with Indian tribes, and the eighth our European treaties. Repeated additions of the Statutes at Large imposed upon the public official and the practicing lawyer the labor of searching for the law on a given subject through so many separate volumes, that in 1874, Congress finally codified in the Revised Statutes, all the Federal statutes in force on December 1, 1873. In spite of the publication of subsequent editions of this revision and supplements thereto, substantially all of the Federal statutes since 1873 must be cited by reference to the Statutes at Large. An alphabetically arranged edition of the Revised Statutes still in force and those of the Statutes at Large that are general and permanent, put forth by private enterprise in 1901, under the title of "Compiled Statutes," is a work of much practical value. A new revision of all the Federal statutes recently prepared by a commission under Congressional authority, will probably be adopted by Congress. The index compiled by Messrs. Scott and Beaman has been prepared in a painstaking and thorough manner, and ought to prove of great value for research work, but its size, and the fact that most students and practitioners can find such Federal statutes as they need in textbooks—e. g. on Admiralty, Patents, or Federal practice—render the work one rather to be kept accessible on the shelves of a Bar Association library, than in the law school or office.

CASES ON THE CONFLICT OF LAWS. By ERNEST G. LORENZEN. St. Paul: WEST PUBLISHING Co. 1908. pp. xxi, 784.

This volume constitutes a unit in the American Case Book Series of which twenty-six publications are announced. Five have already made

their appearance or are now in press. The volumes are prepared upon the theory that approximately a casebook of 800 pages may be covered by a class in a course of two hours a week throughout the academic year. Although the present book is appreciably shorter than the three volume collection by Professor Beale upon the same subject, it will be noted that the length of the course contemplated for completion of the cases is still longer than is given to the subject in some law schools. However, the increasing importance of the subject and the broadening character of the problems presented by it may in time develop a gradual lengthening of courses upon the Conflict of Laws.

The book is divided in two parts. The first deals with subjects of a general nature such as the extraterritorial effect of penal laws, conflicts in procedure, execution of foreign judgments, domicile, capacity and form; the second part follows the classification adopted in countries of the Roman system in that it arranges the cases under the separate heads of property, obligations, family law and inheritance. The law of persons, which is the only head lacking to complete the usual five-fold division, is embraced in the first part under capacity.

The cases are, for the most part, well selected and though many are necessarily the same as those to be found in older collections, the dragnet for new material has not been without result. The number of important cases contained in the collection and decided within the past decade is surprisingly large, a fact in itself indicating the increasing importance of this branch of law.

Besides a list of authorities in English, French, German and Italian, the book contains footnotes citing additional cases in America and England. A distinctly novel feature consists in the extensive citations to cases decided in France, Germany and Italy. As the usual curriculum of our law schools contemplates only a study of the doctrines recognized by the English common law the intention of the editor would seem to be merely to emphasize by contrast. He is to be commended, however, for making an advance toward recognizing the importance of the topic to *international* commerce and intercourse. From this viewpoint, the doctrines recognized by the courts of other nations are of significance to us much in the same way as those respecting international public law.

It is probably with this in mind that the editor has also added an English translation of three conventions and four drafts adopted by European nations at the Conference of the Hague upon international private law. It is doubtful, however, whether any of these will be clear to the average student or practitioner without supplementary instruction or commentary by a specialist familiar with the law of continental Europe.

BOOKS RECEIVED:

THE LAW OF TORTS. By FRANCIS M. BURDICK. 2nd. Ed. Albany: BANKS & Co. 1908. pp. lxxxix, 550.

THE CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. In the form of an Annotation of the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By WILLIAM M. IVINS and HERBERT DELAVAN MASON. New York: BAKER, VOORHIS & Co. 1908. pp. lxxi, 1149.